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PATENT APPLICATION

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

In re application of

Docket No: Q58987

Hwa Kyung LEE, et al.

Appln. No.: 09/453,918

Group Art Unit: 2154

Confirmation No.: 1307

Examiner: KENNY S. LIN

Filed: April 27, 2000

For: **METHOD FOR EXECUTING AN OBJECT IN A WIRELESS INTERNET
ACCESS TERMINAL**

SUBMISSION OF APPEAL BRIEF

MAIL STOP APPEAL BRIEF - PATENTS

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

Submitted herewith please find an Appellants' Brief on Appeal. A check for the statutory fee of \$330.00 is attached. The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account. A duplicate copy of this paper is attached.

Respectfully submitted,

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WASHINGTON OFFICE

23373

CUSTOMER NUMBER

Date: January 13, 2004



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ACCESS TERMINAL

APPELLANTS' BRIEF ON APPEAL UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 41.37

MAIL STOP APPEAL BRIEF - PATENTS

Commissioner for Patents

P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

In accordance with the provisions of 37 C.F.R. § 41.37, Appellant submits the following:

I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

Based on the information supplied by the Appellants, and to the best of Appellants' legal representative's knowledge, the real party in interest is the assignee, SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Appellants, as well as Appellants' assigns and legal representatives, are unaware of any appeals or interferences which will be directly affected by, or which will directly affect or have a bearing on, the Board's decision in the pending case.

III. STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 2-14 are pending in the application, have been finally rejected, and are the subject of this appeal. Claims 2-14, as finally rejected and appealed, are set forth in the Appendix.

Claim 1 was previously canceled.

Claim 1 (canceled).

Claims 2-14 (rejected).

APPELLANT'S BRIEF ON APPEAL
UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.192
U. S. Appln. No.: 09/453,918

ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. Q58987

IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

No amendments have been filed subsequent to the final office action.

V. SUMMARY OF THE CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

In an effort to overcome the problems in the conventional art, the present invention provides in an exemplary embodiment, a method for executing an object in a wireless internet access terminal, including: interpreting data inputted through the internet and displaying the inputted data on the screen of the wireless internet access terminal, the data including plural objects that are each linked to predetermined resource location information (page 9, lines 11-12; Fig. 4, S10); focusing any one of the objects displayed on the screen (page 9, lines 12-13; Fig. 4, S20); and selecting and executing any one of various execution items of the focused object according to an input state of a single button (page 9, lines 14-15; Fig. 4, S30), wherein the input state of a single button includes a short time period input, a long time period input, and a twice consecutive input (page 9, lines 21-22). *See claim 2.*

In yet another exemplary embodiment, the present invention provides a method for executing an object in a wireless internet access terminal, comprising: interpreting data inputted through the internet and displaying the input data on a screen of the wireless internet access terminal (page 11, lines 3-5; Fig. 6, S100), the data including plural objects that are each linked to predetermined resource access location (URL) information; focusing any one of the objects displayed on the screen (page 11, lines 5-6; Fig. 6, S200); and displaying plural execution items sequentially one by one by displaying one of the plural execution items of the focus object on one screen and executing an execution item displayed on the present screen by inputs from a button (page 9, lines 6-9; Fig. 6, S300). *See claim 4.*

VI. GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

1. Claims 4, 8, 10, 11, and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Kotola (U.S. Patent No.: 6,321,257) in view of Kraft (U.S. Patent No.: 6,487,424).
2. Claims 2, 3, 9, 12, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Kotola and Kraft, and further in view of Tuoriniemi (U.S. Patent No.: 6,470,197).
3. Claims 5-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Kotola and Kraft, and further in view of Mitchell (U.S. Patent No.: 5,966,671).

ARGUMENTS

1. Claims 4, 8, 10, 11, and 14 would NOT have been obvious, within the meaning of § 103(a), over Kotola and Kraft.

Claims 4, 8, 10, 11, and 14

With respect to independent claim 4, Appellants submit that the applied references, either alone or in combination, do not teach or suggest at least, “interpreting data inputted through the internet and displaying the inputted data on a screen of the wireless internet access terminal, said data including plural objects that are each linked to predetermined resource location information,” as recited in claim 4. The Examiner alleges that Kotola satisfies the above quoted limitation, however Appellants submit that Kotola does NOT.

Kotola describes that when a mobile user requires information from an internet WWW page, the mobile user sends an SMS message that includes an identifier indicating the WWW page to a service center (Kotola: column 3, lines 17-32). This identifier can either directly indicate the WWW page, e.g., by supplying the URL for the WWW page, or indirectly indicate the WWW page, e.g., a short keyword indicated in the desired WWW page (Id.). Upon receipt of the short keyword, the short message service center performs a table lookup to convert the short keyword into an address of the WWW page associated with the short keyword (Id.). In summary, with respect to Kotola, Appellants maintain that sending an SMS message that includes a short keyword that is later mapped to a URL when the SMS message is processed at a short message service center (as described in Kotola), does not correspond to displaying objects

that are linked to URLs on a screen of the wireless internet access terminal, wherein the objects can be focused on and have plural execution items associated therewith.

Furthermore, Appellants maintain that, in Kotola, the information that is returned in response to the SMS request for a WWW page and then displayed, is merely a text message, i.e., SMS message (Kotola: column 8, lines 1-3). Therefore, at least because the information that is returned in Kotola is merely a text message, Appellants submit that the data inputted through the internet does not include plural objects that are each linked to predetermined resource location information. That is, there are no links between the text message of Kotola and predetermined resource location information.

Yet further, with respect to independent claim 4, Appellants submit that the applied references, either alone or in combination, do not teach or suggest at least, "displaying plural execution items sequentially one by one by displaying one of the plural execution items of the focused object on one screen and executing an execution item displayed on the present screen by inputs from a button," as recited in claim 4. The Examiner acknowledges that Kotola fails to teach or suggest this feature of claim 4. However, the Examiner alleges that Kraft makes up for this acknowledged deficiency of Kotola.

Kraft relates to data entry and does not involve any execution items of a focused object. The Examiner cites fig. 6; column 1, lines 52-59; column 2, lines 28-41; column 3, lines 35-40; and column 12, lines 60-65, of Kraft to support the allegation that the feature quoted in the paragraph directly above is satisfied, however Kraft fails to teach the display of plural execution

items and the display of such items sequentially one by one. That is, arguendo, even assuming the candidate characters (as described in Kraft) were considered to be execution items, these candidate characters are not displayed sequentially one by one on the screen. To the contrary, a candidate list including multiple candidate characters is displayed in a second display part 22 of the screen (Kraft: Abstract; and Figs. 3-6). Yet even further, contrary to the Examiner's allegation in the August 28, 2003 Office Action, at page 12, the execution items as recited in claim 4 clearly represent more than a mere design choice. Appellants submit that the manner of displaying the execution items and of selecting the execution items represent exemplary novel aspects of claim 4 that are neither taught nor suggested by Kotola and Kraft.

Further still, Appellants submit that the Examiner fails to derive a reasonable suggestion or motivation, absent impermissible hindsight reasoning, for combining Kotola and Kraft in a manner that renders claim 4 obvious. Kotola relates to accessing internet content in a digital mobile communication network by means of a short message service. Disparately, Kraft relates to data entry in a communication terminal wherein candidate information is presented to the user for selecting, to perform the data entry. Thus, the Examiner's allegation - that it would have been obvious to modify Kotola to include Kraft's teachings in order to implement a calculator (i.e., mathematical) functions and complex characters - is flawed in that it assumes that Kotola is limited to a particular character set (e.g., Latin characters) and/or lacks mathematical operators. Furthermore, the Examiner's allegation ignores the possibility that such complex characters and/or mathematical operators may be unnecessary in the SMS message of Kotola, and that it is possible to retrieve WWW page content without such characters. Moreover, at best, the

combination of Kotola and Kraft would allow an SMS message, as describe in Kotola, to be entered via a data entry technique, as described in Kraft. Such a combination would still fail to teach or suggest each and every one of the features of claim 4, for at least the exemplary reasons set forth above.

Therefore, at least based on the foregoing, Appellants submits that the present invention, as recited in claim 4, is patentably distinguishable over Kotola and Kraft, either alone or in combination. Appellants submit that claims 8, 10, 11 and 14, are patentable at least by virtue of their dependency from claim 4, either directly or indirectly.

2. Claims 2, 3, 9, 12 and 13, would NOT have been obvious, within the meaning of § 103(a), over Kotola, Kraft and Tuoriniemi.

Claims 2, 3, 9, 12, and 13

With respect to independent claim 2, Appellants submit that this claim is patentable for reasons similar to those set forth above for claim 4. That is, Appellants submit that claim 2 is patentable over the applied references at least because the applied references do not teach or suggest at least “interpreting data inputted through the internet and displaying the inputted data on a screen of the wireless internet access terminal, said data including plural objects that are each linked to predetermined resource location information,” “focusing any of the plural objects displayed on each screen and each link to predetermined resource access location information,” and “selecting and executing any one of various execution items of the focused object according

to an input state of a single button,” as recited in claim 2, and similarly recited in claim 4.

Tuoriniemi does not make up for the deficiencies of Kotola and Kraft.

Appellants submit that dependent claims 3, 9, 12 and 13 are patentable at least by virtue of their respective indirect or direct dependencies from independent claims 2 and 4.

3. Claims 5-7 would NOT have been obvious, within the meaning of § 103(a), over Kotola, Kraft, and Mitchell.

Claims 5-7

Appellants submit that claims 5-7 are patentable at least by virtue of their indirect or direct dependencies from independent claim 4. Mitchell does not make up for the deficiencies of Kotola and Kraft.

3. Conclusion

Appellant submits that, at least based on the foregoing, the present invention, as recited in each of claims 2-14, are patentably distinguishable over the applied references either alone or in combination.

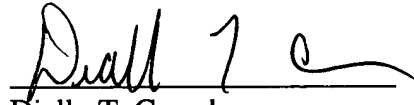
Unless a check is submitted herewith for the fee required under 37 C.F.R. § 41.37 and 1.17(c), please charge said fee to Deposit Account No. 19-4880.

APPELLANT'S BRIEF ON APPEAL
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U. S. Appln. No.: 09/453,918

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Respectfully submitted,



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Date: September 13, 2004

CLAIMS APPENDIX

CLAIMS 2-14 ON APPEAL:

2. A method for executing an object in a wireless internet access terminal, comprising steps of:

interpreting data inputted through the internet and displaying the inputted data on a screen of the wireless internet access terminal, said data including plural objects that are each linked to predetermined resource location information;

focusing any one of the objects displayed on the screen; and

selecting and executing any one of various execution items of the focused object according to an input state of a single button,

wherein the input states of the single button include a short time period input, a long time period input, and a twice consecutive input.

3. The method as claimed in claim 2, wherein the execution items of an object include operations of updating a screen while navigating according to the resource access location information; updating a screen for displaying the resource access location information; and storing the resource access location information in a temporary storage unit to be immediately accessed in the necessity of a user.

4. A method for executing an object in a wireless internet access terminal, comprising steps of:

interpreting data inputted through the internet and displaying the inputted data on a screen of the wireless internet access terminal, said data including plural objects that are each linked to predetermined resource access location (URL) information;

focusing any one of the objects displayed on the screen; and

displaying plural execution items sequentially one by one by displaying one of the plural execution items of the focused object on one screen and executing an execution item displayed on the present screen by inputs from a button.

5. The method as claimed in claim 4, wherein the inputs from the button include an input lasting for more than a certain time period and a stop of the input.

6. The method as claimed in claim 5, wherein the plural execution items are sequentially displayed one by one on the screen by displaying one of the plural execution items of the focused object if the input from the button lasts for more than a certain time period, and an execution item displayed on the present screen is executed if the input is stopped.

7. The method as claimed in claim 6, further comprising steps of:

displaying a first item of a menu on the screen if the input last for more than a certain time period;

judging if the certain time period elapses;

judging if the input still lasts in case that the certain time period elapsed;

judging if the item displayed on the present screen is the last one in case that the input still lasts;

branching to the time period elapse judgement step after displaying a next item on the screen if the item is not the last one;

branching to the first item display step after displaying a "cancel" item if the item is the last one; and

executing an execution item displayed on the present screen if the lasting input is stopped.

8. The method as claimed in claim 4, wherein the execution items of an object include operations of updating a screen while navigating according to the resource access location information; updating a screen for displaying the resource access location information; and storing the resource access location information in a temporary storage unit to be immediately accessed in the necessity of a user.

9. The method as claimed in claim 4, wherein a screen is updated while navigating according to the resource access location information if the input from the button lasts for less than a certain time period.

10. The method as claimed in claim 4, wherein execution items including "get", "information view", "bookmark", and "cancel" are sequentially stored in a storage unit, and one execution item is read from the storage unit by an input from the button to be displayed on one screen, so that plural execution items are sequentially displayed on the screen one by one.

11. The method as claimed in claim 10, wherein the storage unit is a flash memory.

12. The method as claimed in claim 2, wherein each object is defined by at least one HTML tag.

13. The method as claimed in claim 12, wherein the resource access location information linked to a corresponding object is an attribute of the at least one HTML tag defining the corresponding object.

14. The method as claimed in claim 4, wherein each object is defined by at least one HTML tag.